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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

REPORT

INFORMATION REPORT

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REPORT NO.**50X1-HUM**

DATE OF

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1. The Ulila Electric Power Plant is located about 20 miles west of Tartu, on the southern end of one of Estonia's most productive peat deposits. This plant was completed about 1934; all transmission and distribution lines were completed in late 1939.
2. This power plant had three generators, two of 1250 kva each and one of three thousand kva, making a total capacity of 5250 kw, with a peak load of four thousand kw. This plant, which employed 230, including line-maintenance men, was powered by three turbo steam engines fueled with peat. In 1940, this plant produced 11.9 million kwh.
3. The transmission lines, which were of copper, were 15 kv. Distribution lines were 380 volts for electric motors and 220 volts for lighting. Current was AC. The poles used were of Estonian pine, pressure-treated with creosote.
4. In 1937, after determination that this plant was not sufficient to supply the present demand for electric power, a study was made as to what additional equipment would be necessary for the plant's expansion, sufficient to take care of present as well as contemplated future needs. In 1938, a new Franz Krull (Tallinn) boiler was installed; a new AEG (German) 5000-kva generator was received but not installed.
5. When the Soviets left Estonia in the summer of 1941, they partially destroyed the power plant at Tallinn. Shortly after the Germans entered Estonia, this 5000-kva generator was sent to Tallinn, where it was installed. On the day preceding the second entry of the Soviets into Estonia, the Germans completely destroyed the Ulila Power Plant, but left the transmission and distribution systems, together with all transformers, intact.

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6. [REDACTED] 50X1-HUM

[REDACTED] the Ulila Electric Power Plant had been rebuilt and [REDACTED] the generators used in the new plant were made in Eastern Germany. [REDACTED] the new plant was built so that the installed capacity in KWs is 10,250, as this was the capacity determined in 1937 to be sufficient to care for the then-present as well as the future demands in the Tartu area.

7. In 1944, Tartu used approximately 40 per cent and Paltsanaa used about 12 per cent of the Ulila Electric Power Plant's electric power output.

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